A Careful Statement of the Law Bearing on the Questions Likely to Arise on Election Day-Qualifications and Rights of Voters - Dutles and Powers of Election Officers-The Ballots and the

Process of Casting and Counting Them.

The election this year is to be conducted under a new law, similar in many of its pro-visions to the law which was now last year. The present law, however, contains many important changes, and gives rise to numerous questions. The daily papers are printing large numbers of inquiries as to the operation and the interpretation of the Election law. It is understood that election officers in particuar are much puzzled as to the details of their duties on election day. The form of the law is such as to confuse the mind of any one who has not made a more careful study of it than most election officers can make. In view of the great importance of securing the orderly administration of the law in the coming election, and for the purpose of enabling officers of election, voters, and party watchers to comply with the law, THE SUN has caused the following statement to be prepared by lawyers conversant with the law after careful study. It is hoped that this presentation will enable all concerned in the conduct of the business of the polling places on election day to avoid the difficulties and errors which would be inevitable if no other guide than the law itself were available. THE SUN desires to aid in obtainturns legal in all respects.

The statement embodies the substance of the provisions of law especially applicable to the rocess of preparing, casting, and counting the callots, or bearing upon the questions likely to arise on election day. Unless it is otherwise stated, the provisions covered by this statement are mandatory. To a considerable extent it has been necessary to interpret the law: but it is evidently better that the election officers should act upon an interpretation as careful as that here presented, rather than upon an interpretation reached by them unaided in the hurry and excitement of election. The arrangement is chronological, leading through the processes of voting and counting in the natural order. The provisions under any head are so scattered throughout the law that, no good index being available, the copies of the law furnished to election officers are practically valueless. The statement may be relied upon, and, if followed, it will protect the election officers from many of the dangers incident to the execution of a complicated and obscure law under very trying conditions. Tan Sun will welcome inquiries as to the law, and, so far as possible, will answer such inquiries in its columns.

I. THE RIGHT TO YOUR.

Qualifications of Voters.—Every male citizen has a right to vote if on election day (1) he is 21 years old, and (2) has lived in the State one ur, (3) in the county four months, and (4) in his election district thirty days .- State Constitution, Article I., section 2.
[Note.—The law has added the requirement,

held by the courts to be, not an abridgement, but regulation, of the right to vote, that the

Leaving Work to Vote .- "Any person entitled to vote" has the right to leave his work for two hours for the purpose of voting. If he gives the notice provided by law, he may take the time without loss of wages. - Election law. section 109.

Residence in Certain Cases .- "For the purpo of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence, by reason of his presence or absence, while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State. or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse, or other asylum, at public expense; nor while confined in any public prisen."-State Constitution, Article II., section 3.

Bribery Disqualifies.-Any person who is interested in paying or in receiving 'ang money the withholding of a vote, may not vote; and a person who makes any promise for the purpose of influencing a vote, may not vote. -- State

II. ELECTION OFFICERS-APPOINTMENT AND RE-

Appointment and Qualifications.-In each election district, the business of the polling place on days of registration or election is conducted by a Board of four inspectors of election appointed by the Police Board in the manner provided by law. On election day the inspectors are assisted by two poll clerks and two ballot clerks, also appointed by the Police Board. Two of the inspectors, one pell clerk, and one hallot clerk belong to each of the two political parties that cast the greatest number of votes at the last election for Governor, Election officers are appointed to serve for one year. Inspectors, poli clerks, and ballot clerks must be "of good character, and able to read and speak the English language understandingly and to write it legibly." Each must be a qualified voter of the city, and not a candidate for any office to be yoted for by the electors of the district in which he is to serve. No holder of a public office except the office of notary or commissioner of deeds, is eligible to serve as an election officer. No person who has been convicted of felony may serve as an election offi-

[Note. - Election Officers Have Only Ministerial Powers. - The term " election officers " as used in the statutes seems to apply to the officers named in this section, and to no other Their duties are purely ministerial. They tannot exercise discretion further than the law expressly permits. Thus, it has been settied by the courts in many decisions that the inspectors are bound to receive the vote of a voter who has gatesfied all the require uents of law. They have no power to pass judicially on a man's right to vote. They can only maint that he shall do all that the law requires. If a registered voter is challenged, and takes the oath. they must receive his vote, even if they know that he is not qualified. It has iso been decided that the purpose of the Registration law is to prevent unregistered voters from taking part in an election, and that a voter cannot be deprived of the right to vote because, without any fault on his part, the inspectors have failed to follow some of the outs directions of the law in preparing the register.

Majority of Inpectors-"In all proceedings of the inspectors acting as registrars, inspectors, or canvassers, they shall act as a Board, and, in case of a question arising as to matters which may call for determination by them, a majority of such Board shall decide."-Elet.on law, section 103. subdicision 1.

|Note. - The courts have decided that a Board of inspectors may act in the absence of one inspector. The courts have also decided that the fact that election officers have not taken the oath of office will not make the election

Removal, Filling Vacancies.-Any election officer may be removed by the Board of Police Commissioners for lack of the legal qualifications or for cause after notice in writing; but written notice is not necessary on election day. The Police Board fills racancies. In case a vacancy occurs in the office of inspector, of poli clerk, or of ballot clerk, on election day, or in case any election officer is absent from the polling place on election day the inspectors present appoint a qualified elector of the election district, who must be "of the same political party as the absent officer." to fil. the An elector so appointed serves without pay. He must take the constitutional and the statutory oath of office. An elector so appointed to serve as inspector serves only until the person duly appointed by the Police Board to fill the vacancy reports for duly at the policing place.—Election law, section 14.

[Note.—The law says nothing about the term or the pay of ballot clerks and policiers appointed by inspectors to fill vacancies.]
Inspectors Preserve Order.—Any inspector has "authority to preserve neace and good order" at the meetings of the Hoard of inspectors "and around the polis," and to enforce obedience to his lawful commands. The Board of Inspectors may appoint voters to help in preserving order. The Board may direct by any Sheriff or any police officer an order to arrest any person who refuses to obey the lawful command of the inspectors of who disturbs

Board of Inspectors may appoint voters to help in preserving order. The Board may direct to any Sheriff or any police officer an order to arrest any person who refuses to obey the lawful command of the inspectors or who disturbs the proceedings of the Board by disorderly conduct. The Board or any inspector 'may order the arrest of any person other than an election officer violating or attempting to violate any of the provisions' of the election law. Election law, section; i.e., the election law. Election law, section; i.e., i.e., the polling place, they have no right, under mere pretence of keeping order, to turn out any peaceful and quiet citizen whose presence does not interfere with the discharge of their duties.

Inspectors General Duties. Custody of Registers. During registration each inspector makes the entries required by law in a register of voters. On the Monday after the last day of registration, the Chairman of the Board files in the Bureau of Elections the register kept by an inspector "of opposite political faith from" the Chairman. The copy kept by the Chairman, known as the "public copy," remains in the polling place until election day. The two other inspectors retain custody of the registers kept by them until after the election.—Election law, section 35, subdivision 2.

Bailot Clerks, General Duties.—he ballot clerks are charged with the duty of taking care of the ballots on election day and delivering, them to voters in regular numerical order.—Election law, sections 160 and 103, sub-dity. 2.

Poll Clerks, General Duties. Poll Lists.—Each poll clerk keens a poll list of voters as they present themselves at the polic order.—Election law, sections 100 and 103, sub-dity. 2.

Poll Clerks, General Duties. Poll Lists.—Each poll clerk keens a poll list of voters as they present themselves at the polic order.—Election law, section 100, subdivied into columns headed: Number of electors. Number of ballots delivered to electors. Number of ballots delivered to electors. Number of ballots delivered to elec

III. WATCHERS AND CHALLENGERS.

Watchers.—Each "political party or independent body" having candidates whose names are on the official valid may appoint two watchers for each politing place. "hey must have certificates of appointment. They may be within the gua-d rail from a time fifteen minutes before the ballot boxes are examined until the returns are fully made up.—Election law, section 102. "A reasonable number of challengers, at least one person of each such party or independent body, shall be permitted to remain just outside the guard rail, of each such polling place, and where they can plainly see what is d. ne within such rail outside the voting booths, from the opening to the closing of the polls thereat."—Election law, section 102. [Note.—Party challengers should have certificates like those held by party watchers.]

IV. OFFICIAL BALLOTS—SAMPLE BALLOTS—INSTRUCTION CARDS—DISTANCE MARKERS.

Number of Official Ballots.—Each polling place is provided with twice as many ballots of each kind as the number of voters resistered in the election law, sec. 85.

Sample ballots.—Sample ballots equal in number to 25 per cent. of the official ballots furnished are provided for each polling place. These "sample ballots" are printed on paper of a different color from that of the official ballots, and their stubs are not numbered. The ballot clerks furnish any elector with a sample ballot upon request, and the elector may retain it.—Election law, sec. 83.

Instruction Cards—Twelve instruction cards printed in English, and twelve printed in each of such other languages "as the officers charsed with providing them shall deem necessary." are provided for each polling place. They contain full instructions for the guidance of voters.—Election law, sec. 83.

Distance Markers—Distance markers to be set up 100 feet from the polling place are provided.—Election law, sec. 83. OFFICIAL BALLOTS-SAMPLE BALLOTS-INSTRUC-

BALLOT BOXES.

Ballot Boxes at Each Polling Place, — Each polling place is supplied with the following hoxes, each conspicuously marked with the designation here given: 1. "Box for general ballots." 3. "Box for spoiled and mutilated ballots." 3. "Box for detached ballot stubs." 4. "Box for questions submitted."—Election law sec. 16. Nothing but Ballots Votes to Be Placed in Two Ballot Boxes.—No "ballots or other matter," except ballots duly voted, may be placed in the ballot boxes during the election.—Election law, sec. 100.

VI. PASTERS AND UNOFFICIAL BALLOTS

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Pasters—Any pasters used are officially printed and affixed to the ballots. They may be used only in voting for a candidate nominated in place of a candidate who has deal "after the official ballots have been printed, and before election day,"—Election law, see, 68, subdity, 2.

Unofficial Ballots—"As nearly in the form of the official ballots as practicable, but without endorsement," must be prepared by the Folice Board for any polling place the official ballots for which have been lost, destroyed, or stolen.—Election law, see, 89. In the case covered by see, 89, and also in case the supply of official ballots is exhausted, "unofficial ballots, printed or written, made as nearly as practicable in the form of the official ballots, may be used.' Election law, sec. 107.

VII. POLLING PLACES - REQUIREMENTS, ARRANGE MENTS, &C.

Pollino Places — REQUIREMENTS, ARRANGEMENTS, &C.

Size—Each polling place must be "of a reasonable size, sufficient to admit and comfortably accommodate at least tene-ectors at a time outside the guard rail."—Election law sec. 10.

Voting Booths—Each polling place is fitted with at least one voting booth for every seventy-five voters in the election district for use on election day. Each booth is at least three feet square, with four sides at least six feet high. One of the sides is a door swinging outward, and extending to within two feet of the floor. Each booth has a shelf for writing, and is supplied with writing materials. The booths are to be kept "clearly lighted while the polls are open, by artificial light, if necessary." Any door, window, or other opening giving access to any voting booth except through the regular door is prohibited.

Guard Rail—A guard rail is placed at least six feet outside the booths and the ballot boxes in each polling place. "The arrangement of the poiling place shall be such that the booths can only be reached by passing within the guard rails." The election officers and every part of the polling place except the inside of the booths, must be painty visible to the election officers and to "persona just outside the sold in any building in which is a polling place, and are not "allowed in any "polling place, and election day before the adjournment of the Board of Inspectors.—Election law, sec. 10.

VIII. ELECTION PUBLIC—PERSONS ADMITTED WITHIN GUARD RAIL.

CLARD RAIL.

GUARD RAIL.

The election at each polling place is public.

—Election law, sec. 15.

Only the following persons are admitted within the guard rail during the election: 1. Inapectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks: 2. duly
authorized watchers; 3. persons admitted by
the inspectors to preserve order or enforce the
law; 4. persons admitted for the purpose of
voting. But "candidates for public office votel
for "at any polling place "may be present at the
canvass of the votes." Not more than twice as
many voters as there are voting booths may be
within the guard rail for the purpose of voting
at any time,—Election law, ecc. 104.

IX.

IX.

IX.

UTIES OF ELECTION OFFICERS REFORE THE CFENING OF THE FOLLS.

Meet, Arrange Folling Place—All the election officers of each election district meet at the polling place at least half an hour before the opening of the polls, and "proceed to arrange the space within the guard rail and the furniture thereof, including the voting booths for the orderly and legal conducts of the election."—Election law, sec. 100.

Receive Bellots, &c.—The Board of Police Commissioners causes the official ballots, the sample ballots, the instruction cards, the distance markers, and stationery to be delivered in scaled packages to the Hoard of Inspectors in each election district at least half an hour to fore the opening of the polls. Each packages of ballots is plainly marked on the outside with a statement of its contents and a designation of polling place, and the other packages are properly labelled. The inspectors give receipts for the packages, which receipts are filed in the Bureau of Elections.—Election law, sec. 87.

The election officers are sistioned as near one another as 1s practicable within the enclosed space. The inspectors have at the polling nineer at the opening of the polls; I the box for the reception of general ballots on constitutional amendment voted; 3, the box for the reception of cards, and distance markers; 5, the two poll books; 6, two tally sheets; 7, three return sheets; 8, other stationery; and 9, three original registers.—Election law, secs. 80 and 100.

Fost Instruction Cards.—The inspectors first open the sealed packages of instruction cards, and cause at least one card, "of each language" to be posted conspicuously in each of the boards.

Post Instruction Cards.—The inspectors first epsy the scaled packages of instruction cards, and cause at least one card " of each insugare" to be posted consummentally in each of the booths, and at least three "of each language" in or about the polling place. The posted instruction cards may not be taken down, torn, nor defaced during the election.—Election law, sec. 100.

Inspectors Open Packages.—They then open the scaled packages of official ballots and sample ballots, and place them in charge of the bal-

lot clerks; and "place the poll books in charge of the poll clerk."—Election law, sec. 100.

Inspectors have Distance Markers Placed.—
They then cause the "visible markers, designated as distance markers," to be placed one hundred feet from the polling place.

Inspectors See that. Pencils are in Booths.—
They then "see that the voting booths are supplied with nencils having black. lead only."

Inspectors Open and Examine Ballot Boxes.—
The Inspectors then unlock the ballot boxes, see that they are empty, allow the watchers and office of the persons present to examine them, and lock them again while empty. Ballot boxes and official ballots are to be kept within the guard rail until the result of the canvass of votes has been announced.—Election law, sec. 100.

Inspector Designated to Receive Ballots from Votera.—One of the inspectors of election at each polling place shall be designated by the Hoard of Inspectors of Election to receive the ballots from the visctors voting; or if the majority of the inspectors shall not agree in such designation, they shall draw lots for such position.—Election law, sec. 102, subdiv. J.

[Note.—The time when this is to be done does not appear from the law!]

X. OPENING OF THE POLIS.

OPENING OF THE POLLS.

Proclamation—At 6 A. M. one of the inspectors makes "proclamation that the polls are open, and of the time o'clock in the atternoon when the polls will be closed." "There shall be no adjournment or intermission until the polls are closed."—Election law, secs. 3 and 100.

[Note—The statutory "time o'clock" is 3 P. M.]

XI.

THE PROCESS OF VOTING. Voter's Application to Vote.—After going with-in the guard rail the voter announces to the in-spectors his name and street number. One of the inspectors then repeats the announcement in a loud voice.—Election law, sec. 104, sub-

the inspectors then repeats the annofincement in a loud voice.—Election law, sec. 104, subdiv. 1.

[Note.—The Corporation Counsel has given an opinion to the effect that it is not necessary that a voter should produce the card given to him at the time of registering.]

Before the ballot clerks deliver ballots to the voter the three inspectors having charge of registers consult the registers, and announce to the ballot clerks whether he is duly registered. Until the inspectors make such announcement the ballot clerks may not deliver ballots to the voter.—Election law, sec. 104, subdiv. 1.

Delivery of Ballots to Voter—Act of Voting Begins.—If the voter is entitled to vote, and is not challenged, or if a challenge shall be "decided in his favor," one of the ballot clerks delivers to him a set of official ballots properly folded by the ballot clerks.—Election law, sec. 104, subdiv. 1.

The ballots are so delivered to voters in regular numerical order, according to the numbers on the stubs. All the stubs of the set of ballots delivered to the voter are marked with the same number.—Election law, sec. 103, subdiv. 2.

Upon the delivery of ballots to a voter the

number.—Election law, sec. 103, subdiv. 2.
Upon the delivery of ballots to a voter the
ballot clerks announce his name and the number upon the stubs of the ballots delivered to
him.
Upon the delivery of each set of ballots to a

voter the poll clerks make appropriate entries in their poll lists.—Election law, sec. 103, sub-ply. 3.

When a voter has received the official ballots

When a voter has received the official ballots he is "deemed to have commenced the act of voting."—Election law, sec. 109.

Voter Retires to Booth and Marks Ballots.—Upon receiving his official ballots the voter immediately "retires alone to" one of the booths and unfolds and marks his ballots. If all the booths are occupied and voters are waiting, the voter may not occupy a booth more than five minutes.—Election law, sec. 105.

Depositing the Ballots.—After a voter has prepared and refolded all his ballots he leaves the booth, goes at once to the inspector in charge

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Depositing the Ballota.—After a voter has prepared and refolded all his ballots he leaves the booth, goes at once to the inspector in charge of the ballot tox, and offers his ballots to the inspector. That inspector then announces the inspectors whether the ballot may be a ballot be a ballot with the ballot may be a ballot with the ballot may be a ballot ballot be a ballot

bailot before decositing it he may not again pass within the rail for the purpose of voting.—
Election law, sec. 100.

Voter May Obtain Bailots in Place of Bailots Spoiled.—If a voter spoils a bailot, he may return to the bailot clerks all the bailots which have been delivered to him, and obtain from them another full set.—Election law, sec. 103, subdivision 2. Not more than three sets may be delivered in this way to any voter.—Election law, sec. 103.

Subdivision 2. Not more than three sets may be delivered in this way to any voter.—Election law, sec. 105. Upon the return of a set of unvoted bailots to bailot clerks, they amounce the voter's name and the stub number. They remove the stubs and deposit them in the box for detached stabs, and deposit them in the box for detached stabs, and deposit them in the hallot clerks make a memorandum of the number on the stubs of the bailots and of "the fact that they were returned spoiled by electors."—Election law, sec, 103, subdiv. 2.

For any additional set of ballots delivered to the voters, each poil clerk enters the number of the stubs in his poil list opposite the voter's name.—Election law, sec, 103, subdiv. 2.

Who May Deliver Ballots to Voters.—No one except inspectors and ballot clerks is permitted to deliver ballots to a voter within the guard rail. No hallots except official ballots and asuple ballots may be delivered to voters within the guard rail.—Election law, sec, 104, subdiv. 1.

Ballota Not to Be Unfolded Except in Booth.—No official ballots, shall be unfolded outside the voting booth.—Election law, sec, 104, shall be unfolded outside the voting booth.—Election law, sec, 104.

Per and defended and proficial ballots.—No over may "tear or deface any official ballots." Election law, sec, 104.

sec. 10d.

Defacing and Tearing Ballots.—No voter may
"tear or deface any official ballot." Election

"tear or deface any official bailot." Election law, sec. 105.

Unlawful to Mark Ballot Except as Law Provides. It is unlawful to crase any printed matter from a ballot, or to make any mark upon a ballot except the cross marks necessary for expressing the voter's choice. But a voter may write in the blank column the name of any candidate for whom he desires to vote whose name is not printed on the ballot.—Election law, sec. 105.

XII. MARKING THE GENERAL BALLOT.

Legal Methods of Marking General Ballot.—
The voter may express his choice either (1) by marking the voting space at the head of a party column or (2) by marking the voting space at the head of the party column for some of the candidates in which he wishes to vote, and also marking separately the names of candidates in other columns for whom he wishes to vote; or (3) by marking separately the names of the candidates in different columns for whom he wishes to vote, not making any mark in a party column voting space. In the second case, the vote will be counted for all the candidates in the party column except candidates for offices for which other candidates are marked in the other columns. Election law, sec. 81 and 110, subdiv. 2.
Character of Mark.—"One straight line bdly. 2. Tharacter of Mark.—" One straight line cross-

subdiv. S.

Character of Mark.— One straight line crossing another straight line within a circle, or within the voting spaces, shall be deemed a valid mark.— Election law, sec. 105.

Candidate Whose Name is Not on the Ballot.— "If the elector desires to vote for a person whose name does not appear upon the ballot, he proper place in the blank column."—Election law, sec. 105.

[Note.—The methods of marking the ballot are to be deduced from (1) the instructions to be printed upon the ballot Election law, sec. 195.)

[Note.—The methods of marking the ballot (election law, sec. 195); and (3) the directions for counting ballots marked in various ways (Election law, sec. 195); and (3) the directions for counting ballots marked in various ways (Election law, sec. 195); and (3) the directions for of onto permit the method numbered (2) in the last paragraph, and the rules expressly forbid that method, is the directions for counting under the various complications that may arise when that method of splitting the ticket is applied to groups of candidates nominated for offices of the same kind. The Attorney-tieneral of the State has rendered a decision to the effect that this method of marking is legal, and that ballots so marked must be counted. At the same time, it will probably be safer for voters voting split lickets to take the trouble to mark separately each one of the candidates for whom they vote.]

[Note.—Certain questions which arise as to the proper method of marking the ballot in cases not covered by the instructions or the rules.

are determined by the directions for counting.
A synopsis of these directions follows.]
Inhebition of Voter as Expresses by Marks on General Ballot.—A ballot so marked that "it is impossible to determine the elector's choice" for any office is not to be counted for any candidate for that office.

impossible to determine the elector's choice" for any office is not to be counted for any candidate for that office.

A ballot marked in a party column voting spaces and also in individual voting spaces in the same column is to be counted for the straight narty ticket.

A ballot marked in a party column voting spaces and also in individual voting spaces in other columns is to be counted for all the candidates in the party celumn, except candidates for offices for which the voter has marked the names of candidates in other columns. For those offices his vote is to be counted for the candidates whose names he has marked in the individual voting spaces.

If two or more offices of the same kind are to be filled, and a ballot is marked in a party column voting space, and also in the individual voting space, and also in the individual voting space in another column apposite the name of a candidate for such office, the vote is to be counted for the candidate whose name is so marked separately, and not for the candidate for the same office in the column marked in the party column voting space and also in individually. If in such a case the ballot is marked in a party column voting space and also in individual voting spaces opposite names of candidates for such offices in the column marked in the vote will be counted for the names so marked, and only for the names of such candidates for that office in the column marked in the party column voting space as are also marked, and only for the names of such candidates for that office in the column marked in the party column voting space as are also marked, and only for the names for an office for which not candidates appear in any other column marked in the party column voting space, as are also marked, and only for such candidates in any column marked in the party column woting space, and also in individually. If a ballot is marked in more than one party column voting space, and also in individually. If a ballot is marked in more than one party column coling space, and also

XIII.

DISABLED VOTERS—ILLITERATE VOTERS.

May be Assisted in Preparing Ballots.—A voter who has declared under oath at the time of registering that by reason of physical disability he cannot prepare his ballot without assistance, or that he is unable to write by reason of liliteracy. "may choose two of the election officers, both of whom shall not be of the same political faith," who may enter the booth with the voter. The physical disabilities which will entitle the voter to such assistance are (1) "such a degree of blindness as will prevent him, with the aid of glasses, from seeing the names printed on the official ballot"; (2) loss of both hands; (3) "such total inability of both hands that he cannot use his hands for ordinary purposes"; (4) such crippied condition or such disease as renders him unable to enter the booth alone. A voter who on election day makes oath before the inspectors that since registering he has become disabled in any of the ways specified, may receive assistance.—Election law, secs. 34 and 104, subdiv. 2.

XIV.

CANYASS OF VOTES. DISABLED VOTERS-ILLITERATE VOTERS.

CANVASS OF VOTES.

blank in the canvases.
Entries to be Made as Ballots are Deposited.
The inspectors "check the voter's name in the "register" and enter the number of the voter's ballots opposite bis name. Election inw, sec. 103, subdiv. i.
Each poil clerk enters the number of the ballots opposite the voter's name in one of the ballots opposite the voter's name in one of the ballots opposite the voter's name in the poil books.
[Note.—The ballot number therefore appears twice opposite the voter's name in the poil books.]
Challenged or Assisted Voter—Entries by Poll Clerks.—Each poll clerk makes "a memorandum" in his poil book outposite the name of each voter who is challenged and sworn, and also opposite the name of each voter who is challenged and sworn, and also opposite the name of each voter who is challenged and sworn, and also opposite the name of each voter who is challenged and sworn, and also opposite the name of each voter who is challenged and sworn, and also opposite the name of each voter who is challenged and sworn, and also opposite the name of each voter who is challenged and sworn, and also opposite the name of each voter who is challenged or Assisted Voter—Entries by Poll Clerks.—Each poll clerk makes "a memorandum" in his poll book outposite the name of each voter who is challenged or Assisted Voter—Entries by Poll Clerks.—Each poll clerk makes "a memorandum" in his poll book outposite the name of each voter who is challenged or Assisted Voter—Entries by Poll Clerks.—Each poll clerk names of each voter who is challenged or Assisted Voter—Entries by Poll Clerks.—Each poll clerk names of each voter who is challenged or Assisted Voter—Entries by Poll Clerks.—Each poll clerk names of each voter who is challenged or Assisted Voter—Entries by Poll Clerks.—The constitution is that each shall be to divide them into exparate piles by parties and to counted and the study and the names of the law in the poll clerk shall be additionable to the voter passes without the guard rail, unless he is one of the persons authorized

lots.—The constitutional amendment ballots are then canvassed. Election law, sec. 110, sub-div, 1. [Note—The law does not describe any form of [Note—The law does not describe any form of taily sheet for calvassing Constitutional Amendment ballots, and does not describe the process of calvassing those ballots. But the process of calvassing those ballots. But the process of calvassing those ballots is not likely to arise. The natural method would be to piace the ballots in favor of the amendment in one pile, the ballots against in another, and the blank ballots in a third, and to coupt each pile, it is important to observe that the taily of voice under each office must show the whole number of general ballots canvassed, even it some ballots are blank for the particular office.]
Hallots Without Endorsement.—"No ballot that has not the official endorsement shall be counted, except such as servoted in accordance with the provisions of the election law, see, 110, subdiv. 1

to unofficial ballots."—Election law, sec. 110, subdiv. 1.

Endorsement on Void Ballots.—The inspectors endorse upon the back of each ballot rejected by them as void "the reasons for such rejection."—Election law, sec. 111.

Ballots Marked for identification.—During the chavass any election officer or watcher may object to a ballot because it is marked for identification. The inspectors must then endorse upon it the reasons for the objection and sign the memorandum.—Election law, sec. 110, subdiv. 3.

PROCLAMATION OF RESULT OF ELECTION. PROCLAMATION OF RESULT OF ELECTION.

As soon as the canvass and the certified copies of statements of canvass are completed, the Chairman of the Board of Inspectors purificly proclaims the whole number of votes cast (1) for "all candidates for each office;" (2) "upon each proposed constitutional ament or other question or proposition:" (3) for each candidate; (4) for each proposition such as a constitutional amendment; and (5) scainst each proposition,—Election law, sec. 112.

XVI.

statement of the canvass. The first part of the satement of the canvass. The first part of the canvass the inspectors while statement is a return of "ballots when the comparing the number thereof with the record of the polis take from the box containing them the spoited and mutilated ballots, and after comparing the number thereof with the record of the same, made during the day, shall destroy them; and shall thereupon prepare and sign a written statement or return of ballots in the form provided for in section 84 of the Election law, "Election law, sec. 10:5.) The form of return of ballots given in section 84 of the Election law, accounts, under the various heads, for all the official ballots delivered to the ballot clerks. Election law, sec. 84.

Statement of the canvass. The first part of this statement of the canvass the inspectors make and sign a statement of the canvas. The first part of this statement is a return of "ballots voted," which accounts for all hallots voted, and shows the number of ballot votes "for each office. The treatment of the canvas the inspectors make and estimate return of votes" for each office. Each of these separate returns shows (1) the whole number of ballots counted for one or more candidates. This return is followed by a separate "statement and return of votes" for each office. Each of these separate returns shows (1) the whole number of ballots counted for spo office. (2) the number of ballots counted for spo office. (2) the number of ballots counted for spo office. (2) the number of ballots on which votes were counted for the office, (4) number of votes for each candidate for the office. The statement concludes with a memorandum relating to the ballots obected to as marked for identification.

A certificate that the statement is correct must be signed by the inspectors "at the bottom of each sheet or itself sheet "of the statement. Election law, sec. 111.

The original statement of canvas and each certified copy of the statement are to be securely

sealed in separate envelopes.—Election law, sec. | 85,000 FOUND IN A SLEEPING CAR.

sealed in separate envelopes.—Election law, sec. 112.

Inspectors' "Report of assisted and challenged voters." "At the close of the election" the inspectors make out and sign, in triplicate, a report giving certain particulars as to all voters who have been assisted and all voters who have been challenged and sworn.—Election law, sec. 54.

(Note.—Probably the making of this return after the statements of canvass are completed will be in compilance with the law.)

Statement of Time Served by Election Officer—Within twentry-four hours after the election the Chairman of each Board of Inspectors must, if required so to do by the Police Board, ille in the Bureau of Elections a statement of the number of days served by each inspector, of the number of days served by each inspector, of the hames of ballot clerks and poil clerks, and of the number of days during which the polling mace has been used for election purposes,—Election law, sec, 12.

Refusal to Sign Returns—An election officer refusing to sign "any return required of him by the Election law sec, 12.

Refusal to Sign Returns—An election officer refusing to sign "any return required at his grounds upon which such refusal is based upon such return over his eignature,"—Election law, sec, 111.

XVII.

FILING OF BALLOTS, STATEMENTS, RETURNS, &

SVII.

FILING OF BALLOTS. STATEMENTA, RETURNS, 2C.

Voted Ballots—Ballot Boxes—Immediately after the inspectors have completed the copies of the statement of the canwass." the ballots voted, except the void and protested ballots, shall be piaced in the box from which they were taken, together with a statement as to the ballots so placed." The box. "shall be securely locked and sealed and shall be deposited with the Police Board."—Election law, Sec. 111.

(Note.—In order to give practical effect to the requirements stated in the last preceding paragraph, it is necessary to construct them as imposing certain duties on the inspectors. The Bureau of Elections not having any storage place for ballot boxes, the boxes are delivered at the precinct station house by the policeman on duty at the polling place. The law does not make any specific provision for delivery of the box for the reception of detached stubs; but presumably it is delivered with the other boxes. Youl Ballots—Protested Ballots—The ballots rejected as void and the ballots objected to as marked for identification. "Shall be "secured in a separate sealed package after the canwass. The package "shall be endorsed on the outside thereof with the names of the inspectors, the designation of the canvass."—Election law, sec. 111.

(Note.—Presumably the inspectors make up and seal the package of void and protested marked ballots.)

Statement of Canvassers wifn the original statement of the canvass."—Election law, sec. 112.

(Note.—Presumably the inspectors make up and seal the package of void and protested ballots shall be filed within twelve hours after the completion of the capvass, with the Board of Canvassers with one of the poll books and one of the tally sheets, properly certified by the poll clerks. One certified copy of such original statement of canvass and the sealed package of void and protested ballots shall be filed within twelve hours after the completion of the capvass with the Board of Police, who shall return them to the Board of Police, who sha

XVIII.

CHALLENGES.

CHALLENGES.

When Person May Be Challenged.—Duty of Election Officers.—A person attempting to vote may be challenged il) when he applies to the ballot clerks for ballots, or (2) "when be offers to an inspector the ballot he intends to vote," or (3) "previously by notice to that effect to an inspector." The name of the person challenging may not be disclosed by an election officer. Any inspector may challenge "every person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be duily qualified as an election." and every person whose name has been duly marked in the registers. "to be challenged.

Oaths Administered.—Examination of Challenged Person.—"One of the inspectors "tenders the preliminary oath to every person challenged." The inspectors, or one of them," then questions the person upon the points specified in the law. The Board of Inspectors then points out to the person challenged "the quasifications, if any, in respect to which he shall appear to them to be deficient." If the challenge is not then withdrawn, one of the inspectors administers the "general oath" in the form prescribed by law. Additional oaths are prescribed for eases of challenge on the ground of bribery er of conviction of felony. A Person who is challenged and who refuses to take any oath lawfully tendered to him by an inspector, or to answer the question of an inspector, may not vote. Election law 34, surdivs. 6 and 7, and 108, subdivs. 2 and 3.

Note.—The challenge is a declaration to the inspectors that the person challenged is known or suspected not to be qualified to vote. The words "I challenge this man's right to vote" will be a sufficient challenge. If a person challenged complies with all legal requirements as to oaths and statements, the inspectors must register him or receive his vote as the case may be. Their duties are purely ministerial, and they have no discretion. If the law is complied with they must act. This has been settled by the courts in numerous cases.)

Record of Persons Challenged.—The Inspectors keep "a minute When Person May Be Challenged .- Duty of

WEDDING-CAKE BOXES.

Some of Them Are Made of Silver Nowadays and Cost from \$10 to \$50 Each.

One was a stout, comfortable-looking we man, and the other a dainty little creature with a far-away look in her big, brown eyes evidently her daughter. They hung over a counter in one of the big jewelry stores looking at a lot of little boxes. Some were paper, some satin, some slik, while others were o solid silver. They differed in shape, but the girl had no eyes for any save those made of

silver in heart shape. "But I don't see how I am to let you get that style," said the ciderly woman. "The salesman says they vary in price from \$10 to \$50 each, and you insist that you must have at least seventy-five. Now if the election was just over," she mused, half to herself, "and McKinley was surely in I wouldn't think about economy,"

"Bother the election and McKinley," the mild-mannered maid broke out. "It's my wedding and my cake, and my friends that I want to send the cake to, and I think I, at least, might be allowed to select the cake boxes. People don't marry but once in a life-

"Oh, yes they do, my dear," interrupted the mother. "Well, I shan't, anyway," rejoined the girl, and I never will be happy unless I can have the very latest things at my wedding."

"If you are after the latest novelty in cake boxes, then you certainly must have some odd shape in solid silver," the young man behind the counter hastened to say. "Of course, they come high, but all the novelties do, and anybody can have cake boxes made of paper or silk. But here is a sample of one we made up for one of the swellest autumn weedlings. The bride was celebrated among her frienda as an excellent whist player for a woman," and silve claimed that diamonds had always seen her lucky trump. So she had her cake boxes made diamond shape. The bride was the monograms of the bride and bridegreem in silver letters. Of course, the cake is cut to fit the box, no matter how curlous its shape.

"Of course, we are prepared to make cake boxes of any shape. I remember some time ago, when two prominent musicians were married, they had white silk boxes made in the shape of a harp. The initials of the bride and bridegreem were painted on the top in the centre of a wreath of violets, the bride's favorite flower. Is the way, it is quite a fad for the bride to have her favorite flower painted on her cake boxes where solves wonderfully well."

"But, after all," said the girl, with a sigh, while the salesman paused to take a fresh start, "these silver boxes are the swellest and newest thing, aren't they? Anyway, I don't want any other style."

"Yes, they are the latest," resumed the authority, "especially the heart design. They are made of plain silver, bright finish, and usually have no decoration other than the combined monograms of the supposedly happ pair. The lettering is often done in gold, which makes the box much handsomer and usually have no decoration other than the combined monograms of the supposedly happ pair. The lettering is often done in gold, which makes the box much handsomer and usually have no decoration other than the same time more coathr. We can get you up a very beautiful heart box which the individual are made in all the newest shapes. They look very pretty tied with white sain ribbon, and then the "If you are after the latest novelty in calle boxes, then you certainly must have some

Bugene Field in a Story About Row a Man' Monesty Was Tested, "What would you do if you were to find \$5,000 in a sleeping car?" a man who had the courtesy of the Club, asked one of the members. "Why do you say in a sleeping car'?" re turned the member. "Why no What has that to do with it?" "Why not leave that off

"That's part of the story," rejoined the guest, "and, what is more, the story concerns poor Eugene Field. That is, he was in the story And I reckon it was his honesty that spoiled

one man's anticipations."
"Well, I had the card issued to you, and yo have some rights; go on," said the member. "There was a crowd going up from St Louis

to Kausas City. Eugene Field, Tom Parks, a prominent politician in the State; Gen. Hough afterward on the Supreme bench in Missouri: Col. James N. Burnes, a Congressman, and several others, were in one steeper. When the train got to some point-I don't remember the name now-one of the sleepers was cut out of the train, and several people who were in the coach with Field and his party, had to leave that coach and get into the one that was to be cut out. A passenger who was in the same coach with Field and his friends, had stepped into the smoking room in order to make way for some people who were going into the coac that was about to be cut of. As he did so, he saw a pocketbook on the seat, and, of course picked it up. Any man would do that. The man put the wallet into his pocket and say down. When the train was under headway again, he opened the pocketbook. It contained five \$1,000 bills, a few private papers, or which there was nothing to indicate the name of the owner; a lock of hair in a tiny envelope and a tiny ring in which there was a setting of

a peculiar stone.
"As the train drew near Kansas City, the finder of the pocketbook grew uneasy. At first he had calculated to himself: He owed a mortgage of \$1,200 on a little home, and he was engaged t be married. The engagement had been twice Here was a way out of it all. No one could ever possibly know how he obtained the money. :
"Men who have become hardened by crime

tell us tha heir first offence was the most difficuit. This man had never done any wrong of a crimmal character, but the more he thought of his possession of this money and keepsake, the more his conscience smote him. He knew Field by reputation. He left the smoking room and went to the seat where Field was stretched out and introduced himself. A pleasant chat resulted, and it came about, singularly enough, that Field said something about having to write a birthday poem for a little girl in Denver.

that Field said something about having to write a birthday poem for a littlegirl in Denver. He complained that he had not been able to feel sufficiently inspired to do it. The new acquaintance opened the pocketbook and took out the little braid of hair and said:

"Maybe this will help you."

"Field looked at it and said something tender about it. Your little girl's hair? he asked.

"The new acquaintance vaid no.

"It is the same chade of hair as that of the little girl for whom I have to write this poem,' said Field.

"The new acquaintance took out the ring. Maybe this will help you,' he said.

"Field took it and almost instantly raised himself up straight and said: Why this is singular! The stone in this ring is the only one of the kind I ever saw like the one which is in the ring of the little girl of whom I have been telling you. I was with her father when he bought it. And he was on this train this morning and got off at the station where they cut outone of the cars. Poor fellow! He has just buried hig wife and is on his way back to Denver to his little girl, who is there with her grandmother. And he asked me just before he left to write the poem for the little one. Really, my friend, you have come to my relief in time. All this brings back to me the little one who was so found of me.

"The stranger remained for a few moments and returned to the smoking room. Later he sought Field again, and asked him the name of his Denver friend could be reached immediately, but he could ascertain when he got to Kansas City.

"The stranger remained for a few moments and returned to the smoking room. Later he sought Field again, and asked him the name of his Denver friend and where he could be reached by wire. Field was not certain where his Denver friend on the property of some one else."

The stranger and he seal the property of the Denver friend of Field. When the tranger went to the telegraph office and a measure was rushed over the wirrs to a certain station, to be delivered to a certain name on the arrival of a certa

CREMATIO N. WOMEN, AND BABIES

Poor poetess of passion! She has had a good many hard knocks, but this seemed "the most The man at the headquarters of the cremetter ociety was running his finger down the list of

people who have favored that method. When be came to the W's he paused. "Ella Wheeler Wilcox," he said, meditatively.

"Life wheeler whice, he said, meditatively,
"Let me see! Wasn't she cremated, somewhere or other, a while ago?"
"I think not," smiled the reporter,
"I thought she was," persisted the man,
"No. Oh, no. She's been reasted a good many
times, but not cremated, as yet,"

Speaking of the poetess reminded the reporter of some women who were gossipping one night not long ago. "You know, they say," said one, "that Mr.

Wilcox never saw Elia Wheeler until the wed-Wilcox never saw Elia Wheeler until the wedding day."

"You dbn't say so?"

"Yes. He had read her poetry and—"

"Even then he took the risk?"

"Um-perhaps he didn't thing there was a risk. Probably he said to himself with a sigh of relief: "Now I know the very worst!"

"Yes. That would be something."

Several cremation stories have been going about for the last few days, and one of them seems just a little stronger than anything that

has yet been told. It is this: When a certain playwright died a few years ago his body was cremated according to his expressed wishes. Not long after that a very young child in the family died and that body

young child in the family died and that body was also cremated. The child had been the pet of the household, idoliged by its mother, two aunts, and a grandmother.

The asnes were placed in one of the characteristic black tin cans, in which they are always deposited by the cremation company, and taken to the home of the family. Here they were handed about from one member of the family to another. First the krandmother would hold the little can in her arms for a long time and then she would pass it to one of the aunts. Then it would be the turn of the other aunt and so on. They seemed to find a great satisfaction in it and would ask one another to be allowed to "hold the bary for a while."

Speaking of babies, there is a cute one in the household of Mrs. Grannis of the Social Purity League. Mrs. Grannis picked up the baby and its mother on the street almost two years ago. For a long time she tried to get a place for the For a long time she tried to get a place for the mother, but the baby was always in the way, so the two stayed on and on with Mrs. Grannis. She says now that she'd as soon think of giving up a member of her own family as of letting. "Tummy "go. Tummy is a little beauty, although of a fine chorolate-colored complexion. She is a perfect little animal physically, and shows every indication of being as bad as possible morally. As she is only two years of age. Mrs. Grannis proposes to try the effect of training and environment as an autidote against heredity. She named the infant Christian League Woodyear. That is what one would have expected of Mrs. Grannis. But she calls it. "Tummy-wummy-wee," which is different.

There is one woman in town who is having a

There is one woman in town who is having a hard hard life of it these days, and who will be almost gladder than anybody when the election is over.

She is a Southern woman who declines to consider the late unpleasantness ended. She is almost as unreconstructed as a certain Virginian who, to this very day, devout Episopalian as he is, rises defiantly to his whole six feet of height when the rector gets to the prayer for the President of the United States and all others in authority."

This woman has long made it a boast that she has never walked beneath the American flag, the Stars and Stripes, since the Seginning or the war. She went to Sherman's funeral, for some reason or other, and she delights to tell how busy she was kept dodging the flags. This summer has been worse than Sherman's funeral. The town is so broken out with McKinley flags that the poor, miserable woman has had to confine her steps to the residence portion of town and a few insignificant by-streets. It is scarcely necessary to add that she has a picture of Bryan swer ber manted.

INTERSCHOLASTIC SPORT.

SCHOOL ROYS OPEN THEIR LEAGUE CAMPAIGN ON THE GRIDIEON.

Berkeley and Telnity Teams Win Their Games The Cutter Boys Show Provis. ing Porm-Athletic, Baseball and Skat. ing Prospects Receive Attention.

The past week saw the opening of the football

season for the students of the local and I ong island interscholastic leagues. Two games have been played here, while across the big bridge one was forfeited and one played. From the showing the teams have made thus far it is clear that the playing is far below the standard and nothing like what the teams but up last year at this time. This can be accounted for, as mostly all the teams in both the New York and Long Island leagues had to put in new material owing to the graduation of the old players, and while they have been playing good football for green men the experience is tacking. The league in this city comprises less teams than ever in the history of the association, There were at one time ten and twelve schools striving for honors, but this season the number has dwindled down to six, three in each section In Brooklyn the schools, with the exception of Adelphi Academy, are the same as always competed. The feeling among the local schools is that the league should be organized on a different plan, and, instead of strong teams being pitted against weak ones, two sections should be made up, so that the first would comprise the strong teams and the second the weak teams, each section to play its own games, and the

winners in each section to play for the cham-

plonship.

The battle in this city will be a bard one, and,

although predictions have been freely made, there is still some doubt as to which team will do the trick. Berkeley, Barnard, Trinity and Dwight schools have already played, Berkeley defeating Barnard 24 to 2 and Trinity beating Dwight 32 to 0. Barnard played Berkeley a hard game, and would have made a much better showing had they not fumbled the ball so much showing had they not fumbled the ball so much around their opponent' five-yard line. They were, however, so much outclassed in weight that every time Berkeley h t their line it gave way like a sheet of paper. In the Trinty-Dwight game the former outclassed the latter at every stage of play. Still, they will have to improve to beat Berkeley if they meet them. There are good grounds for believing that Cutler School will be one of the most dangerous opponents that either Berkeley or Trinity School ever had. The showing the team made against the strong St. Paul School team hast Wednesday has raised their stock considerably. The St. Paul School team averaged pounds more, but the Cutler boys stood them off like a stone wall. The final score was 30 to 6 in favor of St. Paul, but not until after they had played one of the hardest, games of the season. Cutler was the only preparatory school to score against the Garden City boys this season. St. Paul defented Berkeley 50 to 0, Barhard 44 to 0, and Trinity 30 to 0.

Dwight School, though not considered danger-

one of the hardest games of the season. Culter was the only preparatory school to score against the Garden City boys this season. St. Paul defeated Berkeley 50 to 0. Barnard 44 to 0. and Trinity 30 to 0.

Dwight School, though not considered dangerous in the struggle for the football championship, is playing in fairly good form. The team at present dues very little team work, but has some very fine individual players, who, with more practice and proper coaching, will work very well together. McCord plays left haif back and is captain. He is a speedy runner and good ground gainer, and in critical points of the game can be depended on for large gains. Right half back is played by Bogart. He runs well with his interference and mages considerable gains around the ends. At full back there is Cameron, the father of the team. He is a sure punter and hits the line in his old-time form. In tackling he cannot be beaten. Vinton, last year's quarter, is rapidly improving. He passes well and gets into every interference. Slawson is a new man at centre. He takes very well to the position. Busby, the right guard, is rather small for the position, but petakes care of his opponents as well as any man on the team. Mullally, the right tackle, plays a hard game. He breaks interference in veteras style and tackles low and hard. Eckemeyer, who plays left guard, is a new man on the line. He played full back last year, and is a clever allround piayer. Leaplod, left tackle, never played until this year, but he show-plack and quickness. Wylle, left end, is another new man, but he runs hard, tackles well, and clears the way for the backs. Adier, the right end, is one of the oldest players on the team. He is a good tackle and a crack sprinter, and when once clear of the pidd is sure for a touchdown.

Sach School, the new a quisition to the Interescholositic League, has no first football team in the field this year, as there is not me material out of which to make one. The second and third teams are doing well. The track team in the field

ected. The accord football team of ool is making a brilliant showing, and as

gymnasium at once, and very good results are expected. The account football team of the achool is making a brilliant showing, and as the team comprises new boys who are to be back at the school next season the chances for a winning first eleven in 1897 are encouraging.

Condon School, although not represented by a football team, is making active preparations for the coming season in track athletics and baseball. Handball, tennis, and skating will also receive attention. At a recent meeting of the New York interscholastic Athletic Association a committee was appointed to arrange for a midwinter skating tournament, which was such a success last year. Great interest in taken in this event at the Condon School, and a strong team will be entered. The interest in track athletics and baseball is growing. It is difficult to determine at this early date the number of men who will try for positions on the track team. Some fitteen or twenty boys have already signified their intention of competing for the baseball team. Winter practice will probably begin about the middle of February. This will consist mainly of battery work with asome practice in batting and fielding. In this way the school hopes to put a team in the field which can hold its own among the New York sechols. Mr. Terrell, who pitched on the Wooleyan College team, is an instructor at the school and will coach the boys.

The De La Salle institute football team is now fully organized, and has been hard at tractice at Hunt's Point for the past two weeks. The athletic association has engaged a canch. The pupils are cagerly looking forward to the skating tournament. Morgan, the interscholastic champlon skater of last year, is expected back at the school again.

Berkeley School football team has shown a marked improvement lately, and the boys are now playing well together. The right end will be all right. The school football team, although not expected to win the championship, made a most creditable showing recently, and if the material had been heavier there would

a set of indeer games, to be held in the near future. Washburn, Hippie, and Moore will be back, and the boys count on a big charce of the honors.

Brooklyn High and St. Paul schools will have a stubborn fight for the much-coveted feetbal banner in the Long Island League, and it is nothing more than a tens-up as to which will win. The chance, however, favor St. Paul, as the High School team is not playing more form.

The team that will represent Prait Scheen in a season cannot be classed with the team find, but be team that will represent Prait Scheen in a season cannot be classed with the team find, won the champion-ship last year. They have lost by graduation all but once of that team indight that is howie, who is the present cashan. The loss of Higgins, Kelly, Gribbon, and Minne has crippled the team. The team is well organized and consists of an earnest lot of players who have their reputation yet to make. The results right half back. He is played at tackle wing team last year, but is now trying his maid at right half back. He is playing a strong rame and making every bit of his experience in. He is well built and weighs 150 pounds.

Webb, at left half balf back, is a much lighter man, but very quick. He donges and briows the ball well. Chipp at full back is an explicate well well will and weighs 150 pounds.

Warner or Ramsey will play quarrer lock, Both weigh under 125 pounds, but their face ference. The ends will be taken care of by lass kin and Chapman, two new men at Lee game. The latter weighs 135, while the former up the scale at 110 pounds. The two but up a good game and tackle well.

The tackles are Lord and Griswold. They weigh 160 and 130 pounds respectively. Both understand the game, and are developing integent well and running hard and low with the same is not very strong as yet, but he will improve, Milipauch is the centre. He is the heavier than on the learn, weighing 150 pounds. His sense is not very strong as yet, but he will improve, hand at the game he has above up well. The substitutes are